regarding male-female sex ratio is worse in respect of child population in the age group 0-6, particularly in the regions of Punjab (793), Haryana (820), Chandigarh (845), Delhi (865), Gujarat (878) and Himachal Pradesh (897).

(f) A set of amendments are being currently examined by the Central Supervisory Board in view of new emerging technologies in the field and for effective enforcement of the PNDT Act 1994.

National level conference on eradication of female foeticide

† 823. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national level conference regarding eradication of female foeticide has been organized by Indian Medical Association, UNICEF and National Commission for Women in New Delhi during June, 2001;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed in this national level conference alongwith the final outcome thereof;

(c) the effective steps taken, so far, by Government to implement the decisions taken in the said national conference; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Medical Association in collaboration with UNICEF and National Commission for Women convened a religious leaders' meet on 24th June, 2001, at New Delhi to seek consensus towards an effective strategy for elimination of female foeticide/infanticide.

(b) to (d) The aim of the meet was to reach a consensus amongst leaders of various religions seeking common call from all of them condemning female foeticide. In the meeting all religious leaders out-rightly condemned the practice of female foeticide and gave a call to the citizens of India for shunning this inhuman practice.

---

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

In order to curtail and eliminate the sex selective foeticide, the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 banning disclosures of sex of foetus is in operation since 1st January, 1996, in all States and UT except J&K. The responsibility for implementation of the Act rests largely with the States/Union Territories.

In addition to national level publicity in print and electronic media against the evil of sex determination of foetus and about the provisions of the Act, the States/UTs have been advised to mount an effective awareness campaign to make the public and service providers aware of the provisions of the Act. The States/UTs have also been advised to provide protection to social activists and Non-Governmental organizations giving information or filing complaints of violation of provisions of the Act.

Workshops/Seminars are being organised at State/District level, to create awareness about the provisions of the Act. Voluntary Organisations are also being involved to carry out projects regarding creating awareness about the provisions of the Act.

National Level Non-Governmental Organisations have been requested to take on projects for generating awareness about the provisions of the Act, among doctors/clinics/law enforcing authorities and public at large.

A meeting of the Appropriate Authorities of States/UTs under the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was held on 30th June, 2001 in New Delhi for sensitizing them to take effective steps for enforcement of the law and for creating awareness at the grass root level.

News-item "Sarkari Aspatalon Mein Marijon Se Paise Vasoolne Ka Prastav"

† 824. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.